Teaching *NeuroImages*: Terson syndrome in cortical venous sinus thrombosis

Aastha Takkar, MD
Praveen Kesav, MD
Vivek Lal, DM
Amod Gupta, MS

Correspondence to
Dr. Lal:
vivekl44@yahoo.com

Figure 1 Baseline and follow-up fundus photograph

(A) Baseline fundus photograph shows large premacular sub-internal limiting membrane and subhyaloid bleed in left eye. (B) Follow-up (1 month) fundus photograph shows substantial resolution.

An 18-year-old woman presented with headache, right focal seizures, and diminished vision in the left eye for 20 days. Fundus examination revealed bilateral papilledema with large premacular sub-internal limiting membrane and subhyaloid bleeding in the left eye (figure 1A). MRI brain showed hemorrhagic infarct in the left temporal lobe (figure 2, A and B). Magnetic resonance venography showed left transverse and sigmoid sinus thrombosis (figure 2C). A diagnosis of Terson syndrome¹ (vitreous hemorrhage)

was made. Procoagulant workup was negative and the patient improved with conservative management² (figure 1B). Even though Terson syndrome has been reported with subarachnoid hemorrhage, its occurrence with cortical venous sinus thrombosis is rare.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Aastha Takkar: data collection, drafting of manuscript. Praveen Kesav: data collection, review of literature. Vivek Lal: concept and revision of manuscript. Amod Gupta: data collection.

Figure 2 Gadolinium-enhanced MRI brain and magnetic resonance venography

MRI brain (noncontrast T1-weighted sequence) shows (A) acute left temporal hemorrhagic infarct and (B) filling defect in the superior sagittal sinus (arrow) on gadolinium-enhanced T1 sequence. (C) Magnetic resonance venography shows left-sided sigmoid and transverse sinus thrombosis.

Download teaching slides:
www.neurology.org

From the Departments of Neurology (A.T., P.K., V.L.) and Ophthalmology (A.G.), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, India.

Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.

STUDY FUNDING

No targeted funding reported.

DISCLOSURE

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

REFERENCES

1. Ko F, Knox DL. The ocular pathology of Terson's syndrome. *Ophthalmology* 2010;117:1423–1429.
2. Biousse EV, Mendicino ME, Simon BJ, et al. The ophthalmology of intracranial vascular abnormalities. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1998;125:527–544.

Neurology®

Teaching *NeuroImages*: Terson syndrome in cortical venous sinus thrombosis

Aastha Takkar, Praveen Kesav, Vivek Lal, et al.

Neurology 2013;81:e40-e41

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e31829e6f13

This information is current as of August 5, 2013

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/81/6/e40.full
Supplementary Material	Supplementary material can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/suppl/2013/08/04/81.6.e40.DC1
References	This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: http://n.neurology.org/content/81/6/e40.full#ref-list-1
Subspecialty Collections	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): Cerebral venous thrombosis http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/cerebral_venous_thrombosis Optic nerve http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/optic_nerve Visual loss http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/visual_loss
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2013 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.